

Thematic Organisation of Priorities on Wildlife from TB Programme Board 11th March

- Targeted Interventions and Local Epidemiology
- Ensuring the right intervention is applied in the appropriate location according to specific epidemiological needs.
- Recognising that a one-size-fits-all approach may not be effective and that different areas may require distinct strategies.
- Urgent progression of specific programmes such as Cymorth.
- Reflecting on the effectiveness of existing initiatives (e.g., the Cumbria hotspot project and TVR), and considering the appropriateness of replicating successful models in Wales, via a ready to go 'hotspot strategy'.

Evidence, Data Collection, and Monitoring

Identifying gaps in evidence and the need to be strategic in gathering relevant data.

Utilising genome sequencing to understand disease transmission and pressures in different regions.

Ongoing monitoring and measurement of interventions to assess effectiveness and adapt approaches as necessary.

Employing modelling and cost-benefit analysis to guide decision-making on interventions.

Researching disease transmission pathways, including risks associated with slurry.

Cost / benefit analysis of proposed intervention, possibly via pilot areas.

Wildlife Populations and Disease Transmission

Understanding the role of badgers as chief wildlife reservoirs for TB, supported by survey data.

Considering the impact of other wildlife, such as deer, on disease dynamics.

Addressing the movement of infected cattle and wildlife to prevent the spread to new areas.

Public Engagement and Communication

Taking into account public reactions to proposed interventions.

Effectively communicating the nature of the disease and justification for interventions, emphasising the need for tailored approaches.

Biosecurity and Farmer Involvement

Assessing and improving biosecurity measures, including affordability and awareness among farmers.

Evaluating individual risk and how farmers can proactively manage disease risks on their properties.